

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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	750 Dakota	750 Dakota	750 Dakota
		14 s-ejective ⁰⁵	
750	01 p [p-unreleased] ⁶⁰	15 z ⁰⁶	
750	02 p-aspirated ⁰³	16 s-hacek ⁰⁶	51 i
750	03 p-ejective ⁰³	17 s-hacek-ejective ⁰⁵	52 i-nasalized ¹⁰
750	04 t [t-unreleased] ⁶⁰	18 z-hacek ⁰⁶	53 e-mid [epsilon] ⁶⁴
750	05 t-aspirated ⁰³	19 x ⁰⁶	54 schwa-over-short ¹² (transitional)
750	06 t-ejective ⁰³	20 x-ejective ⁰⁵	55 a
750	07 k [k-unreleased] ⁶⁰	21 gamma ⁰⁶ [g] ^{09 61}	56 a-nasalized ¹⁰
750	08 k-aspirated ⁰³	22 m [b] ^{08 62}	57 u
750	09 k-ejective ^{02 03}	[m-voiceless] ⁶³ [w-nasalized] ⁶³	58 u-nasalized ¹⁰
750	10 t/s-hacek ⁰⁴	23 n [l] ^{09 62}	59 o
750	11 t/s-hacek-aspirated ^{03 04}	24 glottal stop ^{07 13} (transitional)	60 w ¹³
750	12 t/s-hacek-ejective ^{03 04}	25 h	61 yod ¹³
750	13 s ⁰⁶		

- 750 \$a Dakota \$b Teton \$d Siouan \$e South Dakota, Montana, Manitoba \$f ca 20,000 speakers of all Dakota dialects \$g John Crothers
- 750 \$a Boas, Franz and Ella Deloria \$b 1939 \$c Dakota Grammar \$f Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences, vol. 23, second memoir
- 750 \$a MORPHEME STRUCTURE \$A Most common stem form: (C)CVC; less common: (C)CV; "fairly numerous" also: (C)CVC(C)V. The last may actually be compound forms. (p.1)
- 750 \$a MORPHOPHONEMICS \$A Loss of the suffix vowel /a/ brings stem final consonants /p, t, t/s-hacek, k, z, z-hacek, gamma/ into word final position. The stops and affricate become voiced [b, l, l, g] respectively (or, after nasal vowels [m, n, n, engl]); the fricatives become devoiced [s, s-hacek, x]. From the strictly phonemic viewpoint the first set are closest to /m, n, gamma/, and are interpreted that way here. (p.12) When a voiceless consonant directly follows, as in some compound forms, the stops remain voiceless.
- 750 \$a NASAL PROSODY \$A Nasality seems to extend over the entire voiced portion of the syllable, making possible the assignment of [b] and [m] (and [l] and [n]) to a single phoneme. (See n.62.)
- 750 \$a REDUPLICATION \$A Reduplication "expresses distributive ideas in time and space," and is "almost entirely confined to verbs and adverbs." (p.36) The reduplicated form has the initial consonants and vowel of the stem; the medial (or final) stem consonant is copied only if it forms a possible cluster with the following stem initial consonant.
- 750 \$a SHORT VOWELS (NON-DISTINCTIVE) \$A "Terminal vowels, both accented and unaccented, are of slightly shorter duration than preceding vowels." (p.4)
- 750 \$a STRESS \$A Boas calls the accent a stress accent, manifested primarily by higher pitch on the accented syllable. (p.21) Monosyllabic stems generally accent the stem syllable when they have a finite verb ending. Disyllabic stems generally accent the second syllable, but contractions have produced a number of forms with accent on the initial syllable. Compounds accent the second syllable. Reduplicated stative verbs accent the second syllable, while reduplicated actives accent the first. (p.21)
- 750 \$a SYLLABLE \$A (C)(C)V(C) \$A Syllable final consonants occur only in word final or stem final position; other syllables are open.
- 750 02 \$A In Western Teton /k-ejective/ reduces to [glottal stop], thus becoming indistinguishable

- from the automatic [glottal stop] before all word initial vowels. (p.16)
- 750 03 \$A The aspirated and glottalized consonants behave like clusters in that they cannot form larger clusters with other consonants (the maximum cluster being two consonants). (p.5)
- 750 04 \$A The affricates are frequently the result of palatalization of velars after a front vowel. (This is not phonologically automatic however.) (p.13)
- 750 05 \$A The glottalized fricatives could be interpreted as clusters with [glottal stop], but the absence of a clearly phonemic [glottal stop] makes such an analysis undesirable.
- 750 06 \$A The dental, palatal and velar fricatives participate in a type of sound symbolism alternation, with the further back series indicating greater intensity. (p.16)
- 750 07 \$A A weak [glottal stop] occurs before word initial vowels and sometimes between vowels. (p.4)
- 750 08 \$A Examples show dialect variation between [b] and [w]. (p.16) (Prevocalic [b] seems to be fairly uncommon.)
- 750 09 \$A Eastern dialects have [d] where Teton has prevocalic [l]; final [l] is [n] in these dialects. In addition, for the Teton cluster [b.l] Santee has [m.d]. Teton clusters beginning with [g] begin instead with [h] in Santee, and with [k] in Yankton. (p.20)
- 750 10 \$A "Nasalization is weak," especially with /i-nasalized/. (p.4)
- 750 12 \$A Clusters beginning with the voiced consonants [m, b, g] have a transitional [schwa-over-short] in the middle. (p.5)
- 750 13 \$A There are no vowel clusters; potential clusters are broken up by insertion of [glottal stop] or a glide, or by contraction. (p.4)
- 750 60 \$A The plain stops are unreleased before any homorganic stop; also /p/ is unreleased before /k/. (p.12, 13)
- 750 61 \$A /gamma/ is realized as [g] before a consonant. (It only occurs before the consonants [w, m, l, n].) (Boas does not group these phones together, but it is clear from the description that they are in complementary distribution.) (p.4) (Word final [g] from /k/ can be interpreted as /gamma/ or /k/.)
- 750 62 \$A /m, n/ are realized as [b, l] before oral vowels, and /m/ is realized as [b] before [l]. (The reasons for this phonemic grouping, not employed by Boas, are as follows: (1) [b, l] as prefixes occur before oral vowels but become [m, n] before nasal vowels. (p.11) (2) Syllables with a nasal consonant plus vowel cause a following /w.a/ or /yod.a/ to become nasalized, just as a nasalized vowel does, suggesting that the vowel after a nasal consonant is always nasalized. (p.6) (3) In word final position there is complementary distribution between [m, n] (after nasal vowels) and [b, l] (after oral vowels). (p.12) (4) There are no examples of nasalized vowels after [b, l]. (5) The vowels /e, o/, which do not occur nasalized, are not found after [m, n].) Also, in word final position when a stem final stop becomes voiced, it is nasal after a nasal vowel, oral [b, l] after an oral vowel.
- 750 63 \$A Word final [m] (which only occurs after nasal vowels) becomes either [m-voiceless] or [w-nasalized] before /k/. (p.12)
- 750 64 \$A /e-mid/, which is "slightly" open, is [epsilon] ("quite open") when unaccented. (p.4)